

Congressional Record.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

The Colorado Coal Strike—Enforce the Law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE J. KINDEL,
OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, June 13, 1914.

Mr. KINDEL. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have endeavored to express myself upon conditions incident to the labor disturbances which have prevailed for some months in the State of Colorado. My inability to secure recognition for that purpose I now regard otherwise than a misfortune. Heretofore I must necessarily have spoken as others have done upon this subject, more or less upon hearsay and conjecture. Such is not, to the same extent at least, the case to-day. The real facts, the truth concerning what has happened and is happening in connection with that unfortunate situation, is at last coming out.

Seldom, if ever, within my memory has a great State been subjected to more misrepresentation or been worse maligned than has the State of Colorado during the past six months. It has been held up to the Nation and the world as the lawless abode of anarchy, peopled only by grasping and wholly unprincipled corporations and their rebellious slaves, partially held in check by the officers of the law until recently, when the State treasury became bankrupt and utter riot, disorder, and insurrection held sway.

The yellow press of my State, ably seconded by journals of like character elsewhere, have, from time to time, deluged this country with such a flood of sensational stories as to hold the interest and, in some degree, blind the judgment and good sense of the general public. Well meaning but emotional women have become hysterical, and, largely because of their apparent sincerity, have carried conviction by their recital of industrial wrongs which they have been told existed. The judge of a court of Colorado, less known and therefore more credited away from home than where he unfortunately belongs, oblivious to the interests and good name of the people of the State which for too long a time has charitably afforded him a living, has swept across the country with a troop of vaudeville artists with the apparent purpose of adding luster to his peculiar fame by spreading denunciation and falsehood where it would best attract attention. And behind all this press bureau and these itinerant vendors of libel, slander, exaggeration, and positive falsehood can be seen the scheming, cunning, well-paid officers and salaried agents of a monopolistic labor union.

The State of Colorado is not what it has of late been represented to be; the people of that State are no less high-minded, patriotic, law loving, nor otherwise different from those of any other State. The chief executive of my State, while not a prizewinner for wisdom and courage, is a sincere and honest man. The National Guard of Colorado, so much condemned by labor leaders and their sympathizers, not because of what it did, but because it stood for law enforcement, holds a high rank among the citizen soldiers of this country, and is the peer of any national guard in the United States. Nor are Colorado business men and business interests different from those elsewhere, unless it be in their extreme tenacity of purpose and admirable devotion to a principle, irrespective of financial results.

Mr. Speaker, my State, its business interests, and its people

as a whole have had heaped upon them much undeserved abuse on the floor of this House and in the sensational press of the country. They have had thrust upon them an industrial conflict of an unnecessary and wholly inexcusable character. I have waited in vain for Representatives more versed in parliamentary procedure and abler of speech than I to deny the infamous stories that have been circulated about our industrial enterprises and explain the character of the war which, in the name of labor, has been waged in Colorado for many months. I have been told that criticism of labor is popular neither here nor among my own constituents, and that I can best subserve my own political interests by remaining quiet upon such a subject. It may be true that in this place one can not with propriety express nor vote his convictions when labor is involved. I do not believe that moral cowardice is commended in my home State. But, be that as it may, it is more important that the truth prevail than that GEORGE KINDEL represent the State of Colorado in Washington, and I propose here and now to express my views and to the extent of my ability acquaint such as care to know with a few of the essential facts in connection with the disturbances which have attracted and held the attention of the whole country. If, in so doing, I shall seem to condemn labor and organizations of labor, I trust I shall not be misunderstood. True labor and wisely conducted labor unions have no better friend than I, for I am a member of a union that has accomplished much good. It is for this reason that I am compelled to denounce the methods of the particular labor organization which has brought disgrace, industrial blight, and almost financial ruin upon my State.

Before proceeding, Mr. Speaker, I desire to present as a part of my remarks a few of many memorials and resolutions recently received by me from my people at home. I first desire to call attention to the following resolutions unanimously passed May 27, 1914, at a mass meeting of citizens of the town of Longmont, in Boulder County, where much of the disorder has had its origin:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY A MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS OF LONGMONT, COLO., MAY 27, 1914.

Whereas a certain class of people whose only claim to publicity is their ability and purpose to breed contempt of law, to encourage riot, murder, and incendiarism, are posing before the world as the representatives of the patriotic citizens of the patriotic State of Colorado: It is Resolved, That we deny that this small class of agitators represents in any large sense the public sentiment of this State, and we denounce as unworthy of citizenship these people who, to advance their political ambitions, to gratify their silly vanities, and thrust their otherwise obscure personalities into the limelight, would befoul the nest that shelters them, incite ignorance to lawlessness, plunge the State into anarchy, and hold it up to the world emaculate and unworthy a place in the salaried Commonwealth;

And Whereas all Denver daily newspapers, under the gauzy pretext of maintaining popular rights, are aiding and abetting lawlessness, riot, and anarchy: It is further

Resolved, That such newspapers are unworthy the moral or financial support of the law-abiding citizens of the State; and

Whereas the State militia, called to service by the legally constituted authority and representing the sturdy manhood of the State, has been doing its duty as fully as did the young men of a generation ago, who bared their breasts to the assaults of disunion, we protest against the ungratified and libelous imputation that it has been so unjustly used against our young soldiers as destructive to a wholesome military spirit that they may stand the Republic in good stead in the no distant future; and

Whereas we believe that the sovereignty of the State of Colorado and not the private disputes of individuals or corporations is the issue we are facing today: We therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of every loyal citizen to sustain by word and deed the governor of the State at whatever cost, and to suppress rebellion, punishing treason by whomsoever instigated, and redeeming the State from the humiliation of standing as a mendicant, hat in

hand at the door of the White House, begging for the protection we are too feeble to afford ourselves, and to protest to the world that the millions of near statesmen, frenzied women, and patriots for revenue only is to raise voice against the State of Colorado.

I may be permitted to next call attention to a resolution emanating from a most unusual and highly respected source, namely, several bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry in the State of Colorado. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas during the past several months there has existed in the coal-mining districts of our State a condition of insurrection against the lawful authority of our State government wherein several thousands of armed and largely uneducated men, speaking more than 20 different languages, unacquainted with the true principles of constitutional government, consisting in part of returned soldiers from the recent foreign wars, armed with high-power rifles, incited, led on, and financially sustained by agitators and professional trouble makers, mostly nonresidents of our State, possessing no property or other interests in our Commonwealth, have bid open defiance to and made organized war against the lawfully constituted authority of our State, murdered many men, and created a reign of terror in the said mining districts, and have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property;

Whereas the regularly organized National Guard of Colorado did, without bloodshed (except the reported cases of two men), suppress the said insurrection in many of its mining districts, and in some districts until, on account of lack of appropriate funds to pay and maintain the National Guard of Colorado in the field and the oft-repeated and unjustifiable refusal of our prejudiced State auditor to accept bills and vouchers lawfully rendered and accounted for, it was deemed necessary to withdraw the greater part of the said National Guard of Colorado from said districts;

Whereas thereafter, there occurred the attack by the forces of the National Guard of Colorado stationed at Ludlow, during which attack 1 boy was accidentally killed by a bullet coming from the direction of the insurgents and 2 women and 2 children who had crowded together in a hole under a tent were smothered without fault of the said National Guard of Colorado; and also during which attack the National Guard of Colorado rescued a number of women and children from similar holes; and

Whereas there has been any such occurrence as the so-called "Ludlow massacre," and the National Guard of Colorado never did, at any time or place, kill any women or children; and

Whereas concerning the aforesaid matters and things, many false, malicious, and untrue insinuations, statements and articles have been published and circulated to the great injury of our loyal people:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the regular bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, S. M. J., United States of America, in the State of Colorado, that we, with all other good men and good women, without respect to political affiliation or sectarian belief, are loyally bound to support and maintain the constitution, government and the just enforcement of the laws.

That while we welcome to our State intelligent, peaceable immigrants, who come seeking to become citizens and are willing to support as dangerous to free American institutions the importation and congregation in this country of lawless hordes of ignorant, uneducated and lawless characters and modes of life as to be unfitted ever to become good citizens.

That if there be differences between employers and employees, and if there be infractions of law by employers and employees, and if employers or employees in regard to matters of employment, these things should be remedied by mutual contracts, by legislation, or in the courts; but armed rebellion against the constituted authorities can not be countenanced by good people and in all cases must be suppressed.

That the only lawful authority in this State is vested in the citizens of this State or in proper cases, in the citizens of the United States, acting through and by their lawfully chosen representatives, and any and all combinations of people making armed insurrection or war against such lawful authority are guilty of treason, should be condemned and punished accordingly.

That we deplore, denounce, and condemn the publication and circulation throughout the State and Nation to the great injury of our loyal people of the false, malicious and untrue insinuations, statements and articles regarding the said coal-mining insurrection and regarding the acts of our governor and of the National Guard of Colorado as committed therewith.

That we commend and express our grateful appreciation to the officers and men of the National Guard of Colorado, who have valiantly and patriotically defended the State and Nation against the insurrectionary government and the enforcement of law and order in our State under the most trying circumstances, without pay, suffering unusual hardships, facing an armed enemy of superior numbers, and who have bravely and gallantly defended the people of Colorado who are amply able to govern themselves, but when organized bodies of men in other States send arms, ammunition, men, and money into this State to create and maintain insurrection and lawless war against our lawful authority who would overthrow the government of this State, it becomes a serious menace to the National Government and a matter of national importance.

That inasmuch as those who were killed in the said battle or assassinated while pursuing the line of their duty a grateful people should erect and maintain upon the ground hallowed by their blood monuments in honor of their memory to the State and Nation, and the government and the prevention of the establishment of anarchy in this State.

The following names are signed to the resolutions:

Ralph E. Stevens, Charles A. Stokes, Clarence M. Kellogg, and David Plessner, members of the committee, and Henry B. Teller, acting master, Grand Lodge of Protection, No. 1, A. A. S. R., acting master, Mackay Chapter of Rose Croix No. 1; Ralph E. Stevens, acting master, Denver Council of Kadosh No. 1; George L. Hodges, master of Kadosh, Denver Consistory No. 1, A. A. S. R., and Charles H. Jacobson, secretary.

I next present a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Steamboat Springs. They speak for themselves.

And again evidence the sentiment of the people of Colorado, who know whereof they speak:

Whereas a state of insurrection has existed within the State of Colorado whereby it became necessary for the governor of the State of Colorado upon the armed force of the United States to preserve law and order, well as the preservation of life and property; and

Whereas during such state of insurrection there has been loss of life and destruction of property; and

Whereas the governor of this State has been plagued by this same class of people who have abused and abused the power of the law, and by false representations have misled and deceived not only many of the citizens of this State but of the entire country as well, and have thereby created a false impression about the integrity of the people of this State and their willingness and ability to maintain law and order; and

Whereas the difference between the striking miners and the mine operators are small compared with the greater wrong of insurrection now prevailing, and the question of maintaining law and order is the paramount question, and we do not now attempt to pass upon or consider the merits of the controversy between the miners and the operators or to take sides with either;

Now, therefore, we, citizens of the county of Routt and State of Colorado, in mass meeting assembled for the purpose of expressing our adherence to the principles of law and order, do firmly resolve that that private disorder must and shall be settled by the people of the State; with the laws and procedure enacted by the people of the State for their own government and control and not by force, violence, or intimidation; and that whatever abuses must be corrected in a lawful and orderly way and not by force of arms; and that an inalienable right of every American citizen to work for whom he pleases is a right that no man can deprive him of; and in this right he must and shall be protected.

Resolved, That we hereby condemn the men, women, and newspapers who have aided and abetted the violations of law, who have maligned the governor, abused the National Guard, and who have abused the governor and the National Guard in their efforts to suppress insurrection, and who have resorted to force and violence to restore and maintain law and order and constituted authority within the confines of our beloved State.

Resolved, That we commend the governor for his efforts to maintain peace and order, and express the belief that his efforts would have been more effective had he been supported by his associates in the statehouse instead of being harassed at every turn by State officials in sympathy with mob spirit.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the members of the general assembly who so promptly and patriotically responded to the payment of the governor of the State in the hour of need, and especially commend the members of the Senate.

Resolved, That we commend those newspapers throughout the State which have stood for a firm law-and-order policy.

That we condemn the conduct of Judge Ben B. Lindsey with reference to the industrial conditions of the State and deny the truth of his statements with respect thereto, as reported in the press, the press, and the assumption of authority to speak for us or for the people of this State.

Resolved, That we urge cities and civic bodies everywhere in this State to stand for law and order in this the greatest crisis Colorado has ever been called upon to face.

Last but not least I present the views of good men and women, expressed and published to the world by the eminent writer Mr. Thomas Toughe for the Law and Order League of Colorado:

DENVER, May 13, 1914.

To the Rocky Mountain News:

It is generally conceded that Colorado excels any other State in the Union in the extent and variety of its undeveloped resources.

The intelligent and judicious development of such resources means increased population, increased production, increased money in local circulation, great improvement in all lines of business, and better opportunity for everyone to make a living, certainly much needed at this time.

The aggregate loose capital of all the 900,000 people of Colorado does not begin to be sufficient to finance the development of the resources of the State.

Hence the necessity for outside capital, whether in the form of companies or syndicates, large or small, or desirable immigrants from other States, business men, farmers, manufacturers, etc., each bringing more or less of the necessary money.

For instance, it is conservative to say that \$5,000,000 wisely and honestly expended in the metalliferous mining industry of Colorado in the development and equipment of carefully selected "prospects" and partially developed properties, or the resuscitation of dormant mines with good past production records, would, in due time, result in the production of probably \$100,000,000 of new mineral wealth.

Unfortunately at the present time Colorado is cursed and handicapped by an abnormal supply of professional salaried labor agitators and trouble makers, who are generally of the type of the salaried public being more contemptible than the male) and professional reformers, practically all of them with an eye to salaried public positions, present or future.

These are the parasites of the body politic, have involved the State in large indebtedness, and brought it into undesired disrepute.

They have been largely and carefully selected "prospects" of the public and notoriety which is an important part of their stock in trade.

The function of government, whether National or State, is "the protection of life, limb, and property."

Under the malign influence of professional agitators, mostly from outside the State and their Molly Maguire department, such functions of government as have been generally assigned to the salaried public financial loss of the State as a community, and, directly or indirectly, also of the reputable citizens and taxpayers individually.

Such capital as would have otherwise come to Colorado unless life, limb, and property are protected.

Eliminating all the appeals of ignorance and prejudice which have been spoken, written, and published, the fundamental issue in the

present coal strike is the "open shop"—the right of the individual, under Federal and State law, to earn a living without belonging to a union and without risk to life and limb at the hands of the Molly Maguire element of the union.

The more one realizes the needs for unions the more one deprecates the manner in which some of them are conducted. The "rant and cant" of the salaried professional agitators who dominate some of them necessarily react, in public opinion, against unions generally. The future of the labor movement in Colorado generally and of its great majority of reputable citizens individually largely depends on the suppression of anarchy, the effective discouragement of professional demagogues, and the restoration and maintenance of law and order, including the "protection of life, limb, and property."

It is high time that law-abiding, public-spirited citizens asserted themselves. The Law and Order League of Colorado is opportune, and irrespective of its constitution, should have the fullest support from all good citizens, with their "all" in this State.

THOMAS TONGE.

I will not further burden the record by reading additional documents and letters of like import received from hundreds of business and civic organizations and individuals in my State. Enough has been shown to evidence the attitude of all save the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America and their sympathizers. The memorial of Kensington Council, No. 19, Junior Order United American Mechanics, unanimously adopted by Order May 19, 1914, presented to the Senate by Senator THOMAS, from Colorado, and found in the RECORD of May 29, 1914, is an instructive document. The Association of Colorado Women, represented recently in Washington by Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell, while late in its efforts to correct the misrepresentation and counteract the prejudice originating elsewhere, is commended by all good citizens. Aside from certain obviously biased elements of society the people of Colorado can discover neither justification nor excuse for the calling of the strike in the Colorado coal fields or the methods employed by the leaders in conducting its progress.

Prior to the calling of the strike no substantial differences existed between the mine owners and their workmen. There had been no State-wide labor trouble for 10 years; only 2,048 out of a total of 23,000 miners in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah were members of the United Mine Workers of America. But the officers of this organization proceeded to import into Colorado a horde of paid professional agitators and agents with the avowed purpose of circulating among the miners and injecting into their minds a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction with their employers and the conditions under which they were working. Among those so engaged and brought into the State are found the names of Frank Hayes, of Indiana; James A. Mullen, of Arkansas; George Langworthy, of Indiana; A. D. McGarry, of Iowa; J. C. Garner and H. C. Peet, of Illinois; Victor Marietta, of Ohio; John L. Britton and Frank Holmf, of Oklahoma; Jonas Gott, of Iowa; William Diamond, of Michigan; Charles Batley, of Missouri; and a host of others, including the sainted Mother Jones, whose residence, according to her testimony, is "wherever there is trouble." (See congressional investigating committee record.) All of these people are experienced labor agitators or leaders of strikes in West Virginia and other fields.

For the information of a misguided public, may I be permitted to insert the following documents obtained by me from the public library in Denver? They contain much valuable information concerning the life and character of this "stormy petrel":

"POLLY PEET"

A JOURNAL OF COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

[Denver, Colo., Saturday, Jan. 2, 1904, vol. 1, No. 18.]

At Coliseum Hall, Sunday night, January 3, 8 p. m., a mass meeting of union-labor people and their sympathizers.

J. Warner Mills presiding.

Judge Frank Owens, J. O. Morris, O'Neill, Sullivan, Haywood, Moyer, and Mother Jones presiding.

That is the announcement which is expected to crowd the big hall to suffocation. The real attraction is "Mother" Jones, national labor agitator, because everybody is curious—witness why the following story may be of interest:

Mary Harris, born in Cork, Ireland, 60 years ago, of respectable parents and good connections.

Brought to New England at an early age. People settled in Maine. Educated in common school. Taught a country school for several years.

Married a prosperous farmer, and when widowed immediately allied herself with a labor movement, then attracting attention. Early claiming that she wanted to elevate the laboring classes, educationally, and socially.

She came to associate with labor leaders and reformers at the time of the A. R. U. strike of 1894. Since then has kept pretty busy stirring things up. Has had a record for never advocating peace, nor arbitration, and has been in the midst of a strike and another. Was particularly prominent in the Pittsburgh strike of 1895, miners' strike of 1897, central Pennsylvania strike of 1899 and 1900, the coal strike of the last year in the anthracite district in Pennsylvania, and the textile strike in Philadelphia.

During the latter strike she placed herself at the head of 100 men, women, and children, and started with them on a march to Oyster Bay to interview President Roosevelt and demand his intervention in behalf of the strikers. She held daily meetings along the route, selling subscriptions for the maintenance of her party, and finally landed

at Oyster Bay with a handful of her followers—but she did not see the President, and the expedition ended there.

That is the record, far as the labor movement is concerned, of the woman known from Maine to California as "Mother" Jones, labor agitator and leader—"Mother" Jones, who is always to the front when there is trouble brewing, who gets \$5 per day and expenses so long as there is trouble brewing, who since 1900 has received a salary from the mine workers' organizations, and who is said to be worth any five men as an agitator.

But down in the "Pinkerton" office there is another record, one that reads: "In 1890, when 'Mother' Jones was in the city of Denver, not alone in the 'red-light' district of Denver, but in Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, and far-off San Francisco."

That record covers many pages, but a few of the facts are all that are necessary to show you the character of this petticoat reformer. They say of her:

"A vulgar, heartless, vicious creature, with a fiery temper and a cold-blooded brutality rare even in women."

"An inmate of 'Jennie Rogers's' house on Market Street, Denver, some 12 years ago. She got into trouble with the Rogers woman for bringing all of her girls to leave her and go to a house in Omaha, for which act she was paid a procuress's fee of \$5 to \$10 apiece for the girls."

"She was a confidential servant in Rose Lovejoy's private house on Market Street, Denver, and with her several years."

"Was well known to Annie Wilson, another Denver woman, who ran a place on Market Street, afterwards had a place in Cripple Creek, and now in Lead, Kansas."

"Known to Lolo Livingston, with whom she went to San Francisco."

"Lived in Eva Lewis's house on Market Street at the time Coxey's army marched through Denver, and took a prominent part in the Denver preparations for their care."

"Is known to Harry Loss, a piano player at 1925 Market Street, who says she was first in Omaha in 1896, where she lived in a house at Tenth and Douglas. She was then sending clothes to the girls."

"A sewing woman for the sporting class, living on Lawrence street (name withheld), knew her 12 or 15 years ago, when she lived with Minnie Brown and her daughter, who was a prostitute. It was commonly reported that she was a procuress by trade," etc.

What do you think of it? The socialists and anarchists of the entire country are making desperate efforts to establish their headquarters in Colorado and to make this State the central stronghold for these pernicious evils. They want to control the life of the State and to have it to have point from which to disseminate their doctrine, and they believe they can do it. The large number of foreign miners and the isolation of much of the territory is regarded by the professed reformers as a favorable field for their work, and now in the various strike centers argues well for their number and power.

Therefore it behooves the people of this State to heed even the ridiculous statements of this infamous old woman, because behind her words there is a real purpose; and more, that purpose has many supporters. The setting called for to-morrow is another evidence. It can be laughed at, but it will not be out of the State, and to have it, you will see that it will be attended not by a handful but by thousands; nor will it be the last; and unless it is put down, and put down now, Colorado is in for more trouble than we have dreamed of.

"POLLY PEET"

A JOURNAL OF COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

[Denver, Colo., Saturday, January 9, 1904. Volume 1, No. 18, page 4.]

"Mother" Jones didn't appear at the Coliseum Hall mass meeting last Sunday night. Neither did she formally launch the new political party for which she stands sponsor. All to the great disappointment of the crowd that had gathered to see. She came to Denver early last Sunday morning from Trinidad, with the avowed intention of making one of her "rip-sporting" speeches at the meeting. She went to the Oxford, got some Denver papers, and suddenly became indisposed—at least, that is the story they gave out.

And now "Mother" Jones has disappeared—utterly vanished—from Colorado. She left the Oxford early Monday morning, and since that time not a trace can be found of her. They say that she is not in Trinidad nor Telluride; neither can she be found in the northern fields or on the Colorado River. If she is in the States, she has disappeared.

However, "Mother" Jones always was a changeable being, ever since she was known as "Mother" Harris, in May, 1889, when she leased the Coliseum hall and was known in what was then No. 2114 Market Street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets.

She refurbished it from top to bottom and soon opened it as a "house" that afterwards became one of the most notorious in the city.

Had seven inmates, who were known as the "best-looking girls on the row." For several months took great pride in the character of her house and the class that patronized it. At that [time] it was the most exclusive "house" in the Market Street district.

Made a specialty of midnight lunches and social card games, at which unlimited gambling was indulged in.

Controlled the "gang" when in control of the city, county political machines, and a few wealthy mining men.

Four months after opening the house had over \$15,000 on deposit in city banks.

Had a "friend" at that time called "blackleg."

He deserted her in September and went to New Mexico with an Indian and a few other "fellows" who went to the bad.

Took to drink and was arrested several times on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Left her "house" to manage itself, and in a short time it became one of the typical dives of Market Street.

By November 15 she had spent the \$15,000 she had on deposit in the bank only a few months before and borrowed \$2,500 from S. H. Engel, a local broker, giving a chattel mortgage on the furniture in the "house."

On December 20, 1899, the mortgage was foreclosed, the furniture sold, and the house was abandoned.

"Mother" Jones then became an inmate of the "Minnie Hall House." Then came the record, as I told it last week.

And this is the woman the wives and children of the deluded call "mother."

Interesting, isn't it?

It was uniformly recognized that the terms and conditions under which the Colorado miners were employed were far more advantageous than those existing in the eastern coal fields,

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where the union was in control. The earnings of the miners were more than satisfactory; the uncontroverted testimony taken by the investigating committee of this House discloses the average daily earnings at five representative mines for the months immediately preceding and following the strike to be \$4.41, \$4.27, \$4.08, \$4.07, and \$4.00 per man. The following is the authenticated and properly certified pay roll of the Rouse mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. for August, 1913, the month immediately preceding the strike.

Pay roll of the Rouse mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. for August, 1913.

Name.	Number days worked.	Earnings.	Average per day.
Mannet Fedrizzi.....	23	\$96.23	\$4.18
Y. Kuba.....	17	16.17	3.42
Luigi Martine.....	19	73.87	3.36
John W. Harrison.....	24	121.92	5.08
Felice Fedrizzi.....	12	48.36	4.03
Gio Cristoforo.....	26	122.13	4.69
Franc. Antonelli.....	26	126.57	4.86
Genio Lenini.....	27	85.65	3.17
Luigi Beroldi.....	25	94.41	3.77
Eugene Corradini.....	25	104.79	4.19
John Malinowski.....	24	156.55	6.18
F. L. Sallery.....	22	67.14	3.05
Gio Ronzonelli.....	24	73.34	3.47
Mike Duzenick.....	20	52.64	2.63
Ralph Mitchell.....	27	91.49	3.39
Frank Beremo.....	28	140.73	5.08
W. V. Shields.....	27	2.19	2.19
Gio Gottardi.....	21	101.37	4.82
Emilio Andreatta.....	26	156.66	6.02
John Peto.....	26	113.58	4.36
Luigi March.....	23	90.50	3.93
Harmon Hays.....	23	87.56	3.80
Filip Siki.....	25	98.75	3.75
Q. Minnietti.....	22	2.19	2.19
Dave Zancanella.....	23	85.08	3.69
Carlo Fontana.....	26	94.87	3.64
Fotato Anselmo.....	22	92.77	3.59
August Matteri.....	22	115.95	5.27
John Pello.....	26	122.34	4.70
Dom. Anzetta.....	22	115.32	4.43
Aug. Kiloran.....	22	122.34	4.43
Anton Peronite.....	25	100.68	4.02
Gio Amadio.....	16	169.04	4.31
Fili Williams.....	24	128.82	5.36
John Duranek.....	3	7.77	2.59
Antonio Cunico.....	22	84.52	3.84
C. Cecales.....	24	88.17	3.67
Croolini Seneno.....	25	137.85	5.51
Sils & Sacchetti.....	23	84.00	3.65
Fin Tojale.....	20	120.00	6.00
W. Wojcikowski.....	26	178.38	6.86
K. Lapatowski.....	24	120.03	5.00
A. Wojcikowski.....	26	78.68	3.02
August Antonelli.....	26	155.55	5.98
William Dow.....	22	73.30	3.40
August Gottardi.....	22	131.11	5.96
V. Swajka.....	26	119.25	4.58
Manuel Martinez.....	17	45.69	2.68
Fin March.....	23	90.61	3.93
S. Saka.....	24	92.10	3.83
John Dallapiccola.....	25	115.77	4.63
Joe Martelli.....	26	163.41	6.28
Esio Bonini.....	27	84.50	3.13
Alex Thorp.....	26	101.61	3.90
Charles Bosch.....	25	95.97	3.83
Primo Gelmini.....	25	81.64	3.26
Charles Marsh.....	24	81.64	3.40
Tony Bosch.....	24	86.25	3.59
Charles Marsh.....	22	128.87	5.85
Jacob Siot.....	24	91.32	3.80
Joe Baronsky.....	26	105.54	4.05
John Siot.....	24	105.54	4.05
G. Penna.....	21	60.66	2.88
Joe Yoch.....	29	169.56	6.52
Luigi Seranini.....	23	73.08	3.18
Emilio Garzanti.....	20	58.90	2.94
George Dick.....	1	3.48	3.48
Luigi Biaz.....	1	3.06	3.06
Gino Andretti.....	25	102.78	4.11
Vesol Mattive.....	23	70.05	3.04
Sid Williams.....	24	90.90	3.78
Luigi March.....	23	98.31	4.27
R. Reed.....	22	79.82	3.62
Anselmo Dagar.....	12	57.63	4.80
Henry Robertson.....	12	107.31	8.94
Ella Alessandrini.....	24	88.52	3.68
G. Antonelli.....	24	130.71	5.42
A. Brown.....	6	27.75	4.62
Ed Jumer.....	26	86.46	3.32
Donati Francesco.....	25	75.72	3.02
John Corp.....	25	75.72	3.02
Joe Casside.....	22	80.82	3.67
E. P. Linthorne.....	26	98.64	3.79
Harmon Rogers.....	22	72.72	3.30
Steve Velko.....	24	120.19	5.00
Jim Donahue.....	15	65.25	4.35
Eugene Balmo.....	23	73.59	3.20
Josef Jandich.....	21	73.59	3.50
Dom Passoni.....	24	68.04	2.83
Gio Queliemo.....	26	118.33	4.55
Matth Rohrer.....	26	118.14	4.54
Charles March.....	25	100.14	4.00

Pay roll of the Rouse mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., etc.—Contd.

Name.	Number days worked.	Earnings.	Average per day.
Joe Rohrer.....	25	\$112.95	\$4.51
J. W. Robinson.....	22	84.08	3.82
C. E. Ricci.....	26	91.38	3.51
Andro Duranek.....	26	91.38	3.51
Ella Correlli.....	22	72.96	3.31
Togi Miyamoto.....	26	128.85	4.94
Jim Whisnand.....	22	108.25	4.92
John Antonelli.....	26	197.71	6.18
Fiola Cestagni.....	26	97.44	3.74
Josef Heck.....	26	110.71	4.24
Luigi Farenzena.....	19	70.83	3.72
Pete Rosso.....	16	40.23	2.51
Giuseppe Fedrizzi.....	17	52.53	3.09
William McCarvey.....	70	70.83	3.69
Gio V. Anotti.....	13	44.64	3.33
Anton Fedrizzi.....	28	113.04	4.31
Andrew Argilletti.....	14	41.82	2.98
Gio Cassagrande.....	25	123.32	4.93
Owen Duffy.....	26	93.81	3.60
Tony Benedetto.....	25	116.38	4.65
Dom Viotto.....	25	112.13	4.49
Luigi Beroldi.....	26	97.65	3.75
S. Matsunaga.....	10	30.39	3.03
Pedro Cordova.....	23	86.04	3.74
Luigi Damonte.....	25	86.28	3.45
Onelio Marcon.....	26	116.38	4.45
Clarence Cordova.....	25	91.25	3.65
J. E. Bamber.....	26	152.25	5.85
Angelo Tello.....	26	152.25	5.85
Candido Andreatta.....	25	121.83	4.87
S. Nowak.....	26	113.85	4.37
Joe Garcia.....	16	33.88	2.11
H. Hopson.....	19	57.90	3.04
Ys Valdez.....	19	72.36	3.80
Gio Menegatti.....	24	103.31	4.30
Anton Casera.....	26	101.43	3.90
James Hall.....	18	55.81	3.10
Leon Garcia.....	10	69.16	4.32
W. Davenport.....	19	63.94	3.36
Pius Serafini.....	25	143.63	5.74
Ben Williams.....	16	51.45	3.21
Corlese Pellegrini.....	24	127.44	5.31
Gottardi Farenzena.....	23	141.12	6.13
Pietro Trossi.....	24	127.54	5.31
Anast Marcon.....	22	82.99	3.77
C. Fedrizzi.....	23	134.85	5.86
S. Gahara.....	25	149.64	6.19
T. Hishie.....	24	127.44	5.31
P. J. Smith.....	26	141.96	5.46
Mike Ritzus.....	26	106.95	4.11
Luigi Untertiner.....	26	106.95	4.11
Gio Zancanella.....	26	133.25	5.12
H. Mihari.....	20	152.76	5.87
Baroniolo Gino.....	25	149.11	5.96
John Duranek.....	25	115.25	4.61
Teodore Duranek.....	25	130.66	5.22
G. Amal.....	23	153.73	6.68
Y. Yano.....	22	147.44	6.70
Paul Hecko, sr.....	26	150.52	5.78
Joe Salazar.....	20	153.61	5.87
Evaristo Fedrizzi.....	25	167.56	6.70
	2		

The following facts may be gathered from the foregoing figures: Eleven of the men upon this pay roll earned between \$100 and \$110 for the month; 13 earned between \$110 and \$120; 15 earned between \$120 and \$130; 6 earned between \$130 and \$140; 8 earned between \$140 and \$150; 9 earned between \$150 and \$160; 5 earned between \$160 and \$170; and 2 earned over \$170 for the month. The average daily wage for the month was \$4.41. Seventy-two miners who worked 25 and 26 days, respectively, averaged \$4.75 a day, or more than \$120 for the month.

The following is a like authenticated pay roll of the Bowen mine of the Victor-American Fuel Co. for the month of August, 1913:

Pay roll of Bowen mine of the Victor-American Fuel Co. for August, 1913.

Name.	Number days worked.	Earnings.	Average per day.
Joe Krapin.....	18	\$100.40	\$5.68
Joe Tafo.....	22	125.08	5.69
John Cate.....	5	22.42	4.48
Tony Sidos.....	12	63.04	5.25
Nikola Cuck.....	5	24.57	4.91
Joe Chrsel.....	24	74.64	3.11
Harry Zammo.....	12	45.51	3.80
Matt Pusick.....	17	68.14	4.01
Alex Trazak.....	23	88.72	3.86
Jake Lenick.....	22	72.72	3.30
Dan Knesvich.....	22	79.98	3.64
Vicente Garlin.....	2	4.78	2.39
Mike Kross.....	18	84.51	4.70
Joe Martine.....	20	65.34	3.27
Santo Dukich.....	18	60.89	3.38
Sam Burzio.....	21	46.73	2.22
Joe Werber.....	23	110.31	4.80
Joe Marelli.....	18	79.58	4.42

Pay roll of Bowen mine of the Victor-American Fuel Co., etc.—Contd.

Name.	Number days worked.	Earnings.	Average per day.
John Marchel	24	\$18.21	\$4.98
John Yates	4	20.71	5.18
Rhode Spies	12	76.18	6.35
Frank Capich	7	34.61	4.94
J. M. Robertson	1	1.92	1.92
Nick Garlicks	8	24.42	3.05
Gio. McDonnell	23	82.29	3.58
Frank Bele	5	24.15	4.83
John Kenemus	15	60.72	4.05
Joe Cigero	24	114.70	4.78
Tony Giordo	17	83.80	4.93
Jim Chintoretto	19	78.87	4.15
Victor Friano	9	31.85	3.54
Matt Marinos	14	64.57	4.61
Frank Furak	20	111.27	5.56
Dan Ferrman	15	30.21	2.01
Alcis Christel	24	91.93	3.83
John Giavano	21	71.83	3.42
Joe Chriedel	8	27.52	3.45
Geo. Galinis	8	23.16	2.89
Joe Lucie	20	87.62	4.38
Dan Ferrman	18	98.57	5.48
Johan Sincle	23	131.22	5.71
Geo. Kozelo	20	96.46	4.82
Fred Kozelo	2	9.73	4.87
Anton Sincle	24	113.36	4.72
Joe Valencich	22	88.25	4.01
Anton Marinos	10	40.01	4.00
Joe Valencich	10	34.59	3.46
Jack Worron	11	41.58	3.78
Nick Spethur	9	41.00	4.56
D. F. Phil	13	61.32	4.62
Martin Kviog	3	6.65	2.22
Ben Freeman	2	6.62	2.65
John Patterson	1	1.88	1.88
Jake Valencich	22	108.76	4.94
Matt Marchel	14	66.74	4.77
Anton Marinos	10	40.01	4.00
Joe Kozelo	10	43.45	4.35
Joe Marchel	24	128.25	5.34
Tony Marchel	18	83.18	4.62
Dominic Onchino	20	82.66	4.13
Dodot Thomas	1	2.97	2.97
John Rusick	24	101.12	4.21
John Rusick	10	35.14	3.51
Jim Rusick	20	77.96	3.90
John Poma	12	63.65	5.30
T. B. McGree	9	26.51	2.95
Tony Valencich	23	93.22	4.05
Anton Vardas	22	111.60	5.07
Gus Fills	16	101.31	6.33
Martin Horatis	5	25.32	5.06
John Garich	20	103.43	5.17
Dan Patrick	15	43.29	2.88
K. Broyles	15	64.95	4.33
Jim Vaughn	13	48.85	3.76
Joe Gregor	23	83.16	3.62
Anton Gregor	23	29.54	3.69
Joe Kubic	24	103.12	4.30
Joe Kubic	13	38.06	2.93
Joe Kubic	22	83.86	3.81
Louis Troien	5	18.19	3.64
James Wallace	4	13.80	3.45
Frank Ravinaker	23	110.27	4.79
Henry Woziek	13	51.54	3.96
John Friano	22	94.93	4.32
Frank Pudek	24	86.25	3.59
John Apostolakis	8	25.57	3.20
John Kubic	20	58.90	2.95
John Dubovic	23	92.94	4.04
John Maccka	13	56.04	4.31
John Swelka	21	100.38	4.78
Frank Munoz	16	60.12	3.76
Rudolf Colbar	3	24.43	8.14
Dominico Casperino	24	107.53	4.48
Rade Marich	6	34.00	5.67
Tony Guly	10	19.05	1.90
Nick Buly	10	28.11	2.81
Eman Sovly	9	34.70	3.85
Mike Sovly	7	63.66	9.09
Nick Nokovich	11	39.49	3.59
Rudy Franac	7	25.30	3.61
John Marinos	11	68.32	6.21
John Postelkian	11	68.74	6.24
Mackis Rorolis	6	20.33	3.39
Joe Bonovich	3	10.28	3.43
And. Marcell	2	1.44	0.72
Louis Armijo	2	6.32	3.16
John Tekovic	7	19.74	2.82
John Gelfe	7	12.49	1.79
Nick Puzik	8	32.12	4.02
Mike Zogie	9	27.55	3.06
Isaac Duran	2	2.35	1.18
Jake Worron	13	49.00	3.77
J. B. Henry	3	8.25	2.75

It will be observed that 43 men upon this pay roll, who worked 20 days or over, averaged \$4.53 per day and \$100.48 for the month; 30 men, working 20 days or more, averaged \$4.98 per day and \$109.95 for the month; 25 men, working 20 days or more, averaged \$5.04 per day and \$112.42 for the month; 20 men, working 20 days or more, averaged \$5.25 per day and

\$118.95 for the month. The average daily wage for all miners employed was \$4.27. The maximum workday was eight hours, and many of the men worked less than eight.

The figures set forth in the foregoing pay rolls represent the total amount earned by the miners, and from such earnings there is uniformly deducted \$1 per month for physicians' services and hospital privileges for each man and his family and 50 cents for sharpening tools, and so forth.

Aside from satisfactory wage conditions, the Colorado miner worked never to exceed eight hours per day, and as much less as he saw fit. He was paid in cash twice each month; he was privileged to trade at the company's store, if such existed, or elsewhere, if he preferred. All these assertions are of course denied by the labor leaders, but they are nevertheless true, and will not be controverted by anyone having a proper regard for facts.

Notwithstanding the general satisfaction and contentment which prevailed, a mock convention of miners was called by the strike leaders and a strike was declared. Adolph Germer, a Socialist leader, knowing in advance full well what the result of this pretended convention would be, and several days before the strike was called, purchased firearms in the city of Pueblo and sent them into the mining districts to be distributed among his uneducated followers, and immediately after the call was issued a reign of intimidation, violence, murder, arson, riot, and general lawlessness commenced.

The leaders of the strike have always asserted with the utmost assurance that when the strike was called more than 12,000 men responded and that at least 95 per cent of the men employed in coal mines of the State went on strike. I desire to call attention to the following tabulation of figures taken from the reports in the office of the State coal-mine inspector of Colorado:

COAL MINES OF COLORADO—DATA TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF STATE COAL-MINE INSPECTOR.
Average number of men employed since Aug. 1, 1913, compared with corresponding months of previous year, and percentage of corresponding months of previous year.

Months.	Men.	Months.	Men.	Per cent of corresponding month, previous year.
Aug., 1913.....	12,059	Aug., 1912.....	12,196	99
Sept., 1913.....	12,346	Sept., 1912.....	12,069	102
Oct., 1913.....	7,696	Oct., 1912.....	15,893	55
Nov., 1913.....	8,616	Nov., 1912.....	14,354	59
Dec., 1913.....	9,665	Dec., 1912.....	15,244	63
Jan., 1914.....	10,375	Jan., 1913.....	14,684	71
Feb., 1914.....	10,026	Feb., 1913.....	14,153	71
Mar., 1914.....	10,146	Mar., 1913.....	12,802	79

Tonnage of coal produced since Aug. 1, 1913, compared with corresponding months of previous year, and loss and gain in tons compared with previous year, and percentage of corresponding months of previous year.

Months.	Tons.	Months.	Tons.	Loss.	Gain.	Per cent of corresponding month, previous year.
Aug., 1913.....	839,047	Aug., 1912.....	801,933			107
Sept., 1913.....	774,873	Sept., 1912.....	855,753			90
Oct., 1913.....	545,155	Oct., 1912.....	979,644	434,489		56
Nov., 1913.....	336,028	Nov., 1912.....	1,042,659	806,661		51
Dec., 1913.....	464,337	Dec., 1912.....	1,129,261	664,924		64
Jan., 1914.....	726,115	Jan., 1913.....	1,107,005	380,890		66
Feb., 1914.....	630,458	Feb., 1913.....	879,577	249,119		71
Mar., 1914.....	626,965	Mar., 1913.....	708,264	141,399		82

It appears from these official figures that in September, 1913, there were employed in the coal mines of the State 12,346 men; the strike was called September 23, 1913. During the month of October there were employed 7,696 men, or just 4,650 less than the preceding month. In other words, the maximum number of men who went on strike was 4,650. Between the months of October and December, 1913, 1,969 men returned to work, so that in December the men employed aggregated 9,665. I say 1,969 men returned to work, because during that period the coal companies had brought no so-called strike breakers to their properties.

The tabulation further shows that if 4,650 was the maximum number of men who went on strike and 1,969 of these returned to work during the two months following the call, there remained at the end of December of the men who originally struck only 2,681.

The interesting fact also appears that in March, 1914, there were engaged in and about the coal mines 79 per cent of the number of men employed during March, 1913, and that these men produced 82 per cent of the total tonnage for March, 1913. In other words, the men now employed in the coal mines have a greater efficiency per man than those at work a year ago. This seems to be a conclusive answer to the oft-repeated assertion that the men now at work are less efficient coal miners than those employed heretofore.

Mr. Speaker, the Colorado coal strike was not inaugurated by the men actually at work in the mines, nor because of the existence of any conditions which might afford just ground for dissatisfaction among them. Coal mining is universally recognized as a hazardous and dangerous business, especially in a district where the dry atmosphere is more conducive to a creation of dust and roof conditions to fall than in many other localities. But general conditions in the mines in Colorado were exceptionally favorable to the miners when this calamity was thrust upon our State. The mine owner is neither a brute nor a fool; he will not knowingly subject his property to destruction nor his men to unnecessary danger. Selfish interests alone dictate a contrary policy. Aside from this, I may say that I am personally acquainted with many of the operators of my State, and I know them to be honorable and humane men, who entertain a keen solicitude for the welfare of their employees. They have done, and are doing, much looking to the health and well-being of their men and the safety of their properties. That the miners knew and appreciated this is evidenced by the tenacity with which more than 10,000 continue to work in the face of intimidation, violence, and personal danger to themselves and their families. In addition to that, fair treatment and proper conditions are made compulsory under new mining laws and the initiative, referendum, and recall.

It was the agitator, not the miner, who complained and who has wrought all this havoc. And for what—simply and solely to compel the operators to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. And what does this mean? It means that the owner of every coal mine in the State must enter into a written contract with this organization, and thereby agree, in effect, to employ only members of that union, and to deduct from the pay roll of every such member all union dues, fines, and assessments for which the member may be indebted, and then remit this sum to union headquarters. To be more specific, these agitators and leaders, the representatives of not to exceed 2,000 striking men, say to the mine owners of my State, "You must discharge every one of your 10,000 loyal and satisfied workmen unless they join the United Mine Workers of America, and if they join, you must deduct from their pay roll such amounts as we may hereafter see fit to assess against them, and send it to the union treasury to use as we see fit."

It has already been charged that the United Mine Workers of America is a criminal conspiracy under the Sherman Antitrust Act. Its officers and many of its leading members are at this moment under indictment in the courts of several States. In 1912 the Socialist element in its ranks secured control of the organization, and its constitution was amended so as to proclaim that its members are entitled to absolutely all the profit derived from the business in which they are engaged to the exclusion of the man—the parasite, as he is termed—who has invested his capital in a presumably legitimate business. But if these things were not so, the demand for this so-called check off, the insistence of these leaders that an employer shall and must arbitrarily deduct from the pay roll of every employee, whether such employee desires it or not, an amount to be determined by others is so un-American and, in my opinion, so unlawful as to compel all fair-minded men to condemn any organization, be it a labor union or otherwise, which insists upon such a practice as one of the cornerstones of its structure. There is no other labor organization in the world which depends upon this iniquitous practice for its existence. The check off can be defeated upon no possible theory.

The necessity for the maintenance of the open shop, for which the mine owners of Colorado are fighting, involves a principle far from local in its character. If this country is to endure, at least in its present form, the constitutional right of every man to work for whom, when, and upon such terms as he sees fit must be preserved, and the employers of labor in Colorado who are standing for this principle deserve, instead of denunciation, the encouragement and support of every patriotic citizen. It will be a sad day for our country when men decline to fight to a finish for a principle.

Several weeks ago at a time when the emissaries of the United Mine Workers of America were trying to make it appear that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., was responsible for and had the power to terminate the Colorado coal strike, the distinguished chairman of the investigating committee of this House telegraphed Mr. Rockefeller that Mr. Greu, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, had made public a statement announcing that the demand for recognition of the union would be waived, and it was suggested to Mr. Rockefeller, in view of this circumstance, that negotiations be entered into looking to a settlement. Mr. Green was immediately called upon by the miners of Illinois, then in convention at Peoria, to explain what he meant by making such a statement. He answered by denying that such an announcement had ever been made by him, and asserted that under no circumstances would union recognition be waived in Colorado. More recently, on June 6, John R. Lawson, in charge of the strike, with headquarters at Denver, reiterated the oft-repeated "No peace without recognition of the union."

Union recognition is now, as it has always been, the only issue, and upon this issue, with all it implies, there should be no such thing as compromise with any union, much less with the United Mine Workers of America as at present constituted and controlled. In this connection I desire to read the reply of the Colorado operators to the suggestion of the chairman of the investigating committee:

DENVER, COLO., April 30, 1914.

Hon. M. D. FOSTER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Answering your telegram of last night addressed to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., and referred to Colorado coal-mine owners for reply. When on April 23 the governor withdrew all except a small detachment of militia from the field, law, order, and quiet prevailed in this State. There were employed by the operators of coal mines more than 10,000 apparently contented men. On the morning of April 20 the striking miners in the Ludlow tent colony, a mile from the nearest coal mine, placed their women and children in which they considered places of safety an armed attack upon the militia camped nearby. The fight continued throughout the day and several men were killed. During the battle the tent colony was destroyed by fire. Next day the bodies of 2 women and 11 children were discovered in a hole under a tent. The striking miners had placed them when the attack on the soldiers was begun. They had all been suffocated. None of these children and no woman was killed by rifle fire, nor did the soldiers know of any woman to whom to surrender. The trouble at the Ludlow tent colony where the strikers had concealed them.

On April 25, Lawson, international board member United Mine Workers of America and the leader of the strike, in an interview published throughout the State asserted that a war of extermination would henceforth be conducted by the strikers, and Doyle, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, who was very active in the work of local unions to watch for the approach of the militia, which had been again ordered back into the field. The meaning and purpose of such language was obvious.

Since that time the strikers, in armed bands varying in number from 50 to 400, have attacked the town of Delagua from the hills and killed three men. They have dynamited and burned the buildings and equipment of the Empire, Southwestern, and Green Canyon mines at Aguilar. They have driven men, women, and children into the Empire mine and sealed the entrance with explosives. After the declaration of a truce agreed to between the governor and Haynes, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, they drove the postmaster and others away from the Sunnyside mine and took possession of it, as well as the Union mine. They dynamited the mine at the McLaughlin mine and fired many shots into the buildings at Maitland. They forcibly entered the store building at Rockvale and carried away guns and ammunition. They attacked the buildings and dwelling houses at the Chandler mine and kept up a merciless fire from the hills for nearly 40 hours, killed one man, and finally took possession of the camp by surprise. The mining men under a red cross insignia were shot and dynamited, and completely destroyed the McNally mine in Humphreys County, kept up an almost continuous fire on entrenchments for 50 hours, killed one man, wounded two, and drove the miners away. They killed four men, and killed a surgeon wearing Red Cross insignia while attending wounded soldier on field. They viciously attacked the Itecla mine in Lincoln County, killed one man, and killed 4 Japanese, and burned everything in sight, including a stable and 33 mules.

In the prosecution of their campaign of extermination, the foregoing are some of the things these men have done during the past few days. They have tacitly consented to active cooperation, and under the personal direction and control of officers and paid agents of the United Mine Workers of America.

As before stated, the coal-mine operators of this State now have in their employ about 10,000 men who are satisfied with the conditions of their employment. We promised these men protection from personal violence when the strike was called. With their wives and children, and their employers under most trying circumstances, disregarding the dangers and privations incident to the recent armed attacks of the strikers upon their homes and their lives, they have stood loyal and treat concerning matters affecting their welfare. But we can not enter into negotiations of any character with the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America, who are the cause of the present terrible reign of disorder and bloodshed which has disgraced this State. Instead of it being our duty so to do, we conceive it rather to be the duty of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America to call the strike to a halt. They can do so if they see fit, and by so doing they will, within an hour, in a great measure, restore industrial peace and prosperity to this State.

In no event will the American people, when fully advised, long permit 1,200 or 1,500 armed strikers to continue their unlawful efforts to prevent 10,000 law-abiding and industrious men from working for whom, when, and upon such terms as they see fit.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By J. P. WELBORN, *President*.
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL COMPANY,
By DAVID W. BROWN, *President*.
THE VICTOR-AMERICAN FUEL COMPANY,
By G. F. BARTLETT, Jr., *Vice Pres.*
THE OAKDALE COAL COMPANY,
By WM. B. LEWIS, *President*.
THE SOUTH CANON COAL COMPANY,
By HARRY F. NASH, *Gen. Manager*.
THE PRIMROSE COAL COMPANY,
By H. B. KING, *President*.
THE RUBY FUEL COMPANY,
By GEORGE D. KIMBALL, *Gen. Manager*.
THE HUERFANO COAL COMPANY,
By S. S. MURPHY, *President*.
FRUTH AND ARNETT
THE CONSOLIDATED COAL AND COKE COMPANY,
By C. L. BAUM.
THE ROUTE COUNTY FUEL COMPANY,
By E. L. PRENTISS, *President*.
THE HAMPA VALLEY COAL COMPANY,
By F. M. FELTNER, *President*.
HAIDEN BROTHERS (JUNIOR MINE),
By LEWIS A. HAYDEN.
THE SOUTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY,
By MARTINUS AND SIPLE.
THE SOUTHWESTERN FUEL COMPANY,
By J. J. SUTHERLAND, *President*.
THE NATIONAL FUEL COMPANY,
By H. VAN MATER, *President*.
THE ROYAL FUEL COMPANY,
By H. VAN MATER, *President*.
THE UNION COAL & COKE COMPANY,
By J. V. BOWEN, *President*.
THE MOPPAT COAL COMPANY,
By S. M. PERRY, *President*.
THE LEYDEN COAL COMPANY,
By S. M. PERRY, *President*.

Mr. Speaker, it may seem a new rôle for me to appear as the defender of corporations. Much of my life has been devoted to what I have believed to be just criticism of many corporate abuses. But there are times when a position assumed by even corporate interests is correct. The position of these Colorado operators is correct. It deserves and shall receive my approbation and support. I know the men who say, "We can not enter into negotiations of any character with the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America, who alone are responsible for the terrible reign of disorder and bloodshed which has disgraced this State." These men mean what they say. There will be neither negotiation nor compromise. I agree with them as they proceed, "instead of it being our duty to do so, we conceive it rather to be the duty of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who called the strike, to call it off; they can do so if they see fit, and by so doing they will, within an hour, in a great measure, restore industrial peace and prosperity to this State." But this they have neither the courage nor disposition to do.

There is but a single effective remedy—let maudlin sympathy for those who stand in open rebellion against constituted authority be banished. Let all good citizens encourage and assist the officers of the law in faithfully and rigorously executing the statutes and constitutional provisions of the State of Colorado and of the United States. In this way, and in this way only, under existing conditions, can the rights of all parties be restored and preserved and the dignity of a great State and the greatest country on earth be maintained.

[Extract from Colorado coal-strike speech of April 29, 1914.]

THE CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. KINDEL. Mr. Chairman, these matters considered of by my colleague [Mr. KEATING] have been remedied—the scrip system, the store system—the miners being obliged to buy at particular stores, the overtime, and so forth, are all gone by. I do not know whether or not Mr. Rockefeller was in control of the mines when the above-mentioned conditions existed. As I understand it, he only owns or controls about 16 per cent of the coal mines operated in Colorado.

Again, I will say that I am not here to defend Mr. Rockefeller, but I do defend the proposition of the open shop. I opposed the congressional investigation of the coal-mining troubles, because I believed that, having the Department of Labor, an Industrial Commission, a newly created congressional Labor Committee, the investigation ought to be made by either of these commissions and not take up the time of Congress.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDEL. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. Has the gentleman found that what Mr. Rockefeller states squares with his action in Colorado?

Mr. KINDEL. I was out there in November, and they told me that it was true that Mr. Rockefeller and all the other operators had anticipated the new law on the statute book that went into effect about that time and had instituted all these reforms

I mention before the law became effective. I asked the miners what grievance they had, or what they wanted, and the reply was that they wanted the mines unionized. That is all, and it is not a question of wage.

Now, one of the saddest spectacles to me is one that I saw the other day when so-called Mother Jones came here to testify. I do not know who invited her. The committee, headed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] and others, asked her, "Won't you please telegraph out to Colorado and stop the shooting?"

She said that she did not know whether she would or not. She finally promised to do so after much pleading on the part of the committee. I had to rise and call attention to the both ludicrous and lamentable act of transferring the Government functions to this notorious and troublesome woman. She it was who suggested to hang me in Denver because I expressed my opinion of her and her kind on several occasions.

REPORT OF A MEETING FROM THE DENVER EXPRESS.

At this juncture of the proceedings a telegram from Congressman EDWARD KEATING was read. It stated that one of the reasons the resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the coal strike was being held up was because Congressman GEORGE J. KINDEL was bitterly opposing it. KEATING asked if the convention could not bring some pressure to bear to swing KINDEL into line.

Mother Jones sprang to her feet on the rostrum and shouted: "Yes; we can. Don't resolve; just send GEORGE KINDEL a telegram and say in it, 'If you don't vote for that resolution, don't come home, for every mine in Colorado will be waiting at the train for you with a rope.' That'll get him to the vote!"

Mr. BARTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDEL. Yes.

Mr. BARTON. The gentleman heard the indictment by his colleague [Mr. KEATING] on the floor of the House which practically indicted the officers of two counties when he said that for 10 years the county officers of these two counties had been owned by Mr. Rockefeller as much as the gentleman owns his own coat.

Mr. KINDEL. I do not know about that. It is to be regretted that my colleague [Mr. KEATING] has so low an estimate of his constituents' intelligence and patriotism. I have heard it said that they vote sheep out in that country. [Laughter.] This is not the first time that wholesale murders have been committed by Western Federation of Miners in our State. It is time that this thing be stopped. If you eliminate the agitator of the Mother Jones type, we will soon get on, but until you do we will not get on. The foundation of this trouble is politics, and rotten politics.

No one deplores the loss of life more than I do, but what can you expect when we have such a weakling for governor. He is a Democrat. He came to Washington last week to testify in a land deal and dismissed the militia from the coal fields, and in the meantime these murders were being committed. We have a Democratic governor, and all the State officers are Democratic, and we have the initiative and referendum and the recall. I would like to have been governor on an occasion like the present one and let them tell me I could not enforce the law. I would either do or die. Other than this, I would have no ambition in that direction.

Mr. BALTZ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KINDEL. Yes.

Mr. BALTZ. Who does the gentleman from Colorado hold responsible for these troubles?

Mr. KINDEL. The agitators and the people who stand for it. If I had not lived through some of these same experiences myself, I would not feel the interest that I do. We had in our own city of Denver one of the finest plants, the so-called Grant Smelter Co., which cost several million dollars. A strike occurred, the strikers would not let others work; they killed people, started the towers, and the result of it all was that the owners got discouraged and dismantled and removed the plant. The only thing we have left is the big \$50,000 smokestack to indicate that there was once a smelter there.

It recalls to me the lines of Kingsley:

So fast the works of man, back to earth again;
Ancient and holy things fade like a dream.

That is what is happening to the coal interests. Between discriminative freight rates and the murderous agitators we can not progress. That is why we are bankrupt. We are not allowed an equal chance with other States. All that the people of Colorado want, all that they ask for, is a square deal, regardless of who or what insures it to them. [Applause.]

I conclude with Holland's famous lines:

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before the people;
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.



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